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United States. There has been much discussion recently in the Senate about the serious outflow of gold which, from January 1 to May 8 of this year, in a period of a little more than 4 months, amounted to \$424 million.

In the Washington Daily News of today there appears an article entitled "J.F.K. Is Wrong on Gold," written by Henry J. Taylor. I ask unanimous consent that the article may be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

J.F.K. IS WRONG ON GOLD

(By Henry J. Taylor)

In the world's cold, slow-motion appraisal of what is happening here, away goes more of the Nation's gold—nearly \$1 billion more since the President first announced his programs.

The President can stop this, and the world catastrophe it implies. But he can never, never stop it so long as he keeps his present White House advisers and believes as he does. Their crystal ball is kaput.

On May 9, after dropping week by week, our gold reserve fell to another 22-year low. Instead of improving the grave-gold problem he inherited, the President has turned it into a gold crisis. And gold withdrawals, following Mr. Kennedy's tragic smash at business confidence by his methods in the steel affair, now drop our reserves to less than \$16.5 billion.

Even so, and hardly known to the public because it is obscured by economic jargon, not one penny at Fort Knox any longer belongs to the United States. We owe foreigners every ounce of it—and \$1.5 billion besides—in \$18 billion net short-term claims, payable in gold. Our entire currency reserve required by law (\$11.5 billion), our "free gold," and more, is mortgaged to world creditors now calling on us steadily to pay them in gold as they see our dollars become dollarettes.

There will be rallies, but by common consent our monetary stop-gaps are merely tactical and the required U.S. correctives also go far beyond increasing America's exports.

The world-wide doubt about the dollar can be overcome only by a balanced budget, a favorable balance of international payments, and a systematic reduction in the national debt. The U.S. Treasury is merely a cash register. Its officials have no control over international confidence if the Nation's boss takes more money out of the till than the people put in.

Nevertheless, the White House advisers are all cut out of the same cloth and here enters Prof. Walter W. Heller, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, busting onto the Nation's TV screens.

Is Dr. Heller concerned about how wisely he and the President are tackling things? Not at all. Gleeful as a Boy Scout at a jamboree, Dr. Heller explained that, in fact, "the Government isn't spending enough." "The budget does not need balancing," he stated. This danger, along with the national debt, is a "myth." As for the interest burden, oh, well, "We're rich." Who is rich?

If I were this man's butcher he'd be on a cash-on-delivery basis with me tomorrow morning.

Dr. Heller has been dead wrong on every major financial calculation he has made since he entered the White House, as has likewise the President himself. Thus, Mr. Kennedy will earn the profound thanks of our great Nation and the free world by abandoning such White House advisers and making the hard turn to thrift and prudence that the world demands if he is to save our dollar.

For the chips are down. Our jobs, our savings, sustenance, and the Nation's security are at stake. On the record, the President has no right to bet America on quiz kids who repeatedly flunk the quiz.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

EXTENDING APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LAWS TO AMERICAN SAMOA

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 10062) to extend the application of certain laws to American Samoa, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the head of any department, corporation, or other agency of the executive branch of the Government may, upon request of the Secretary of the Interior, extend to American Samoa without reimbursement scientific, technical, and other assistance under any program administered by such agency that will promote the welfare of American Samoa, notwithstanding any provision of law under which American Samoa may otherwise be excluded from such program. The provisions of this section shall not apply to financial assistance under a grant-in-aid program. The Secretary of the Interior shall not request assistance pursuant to this subsection which will involve nonreimbursable costs as estimated for him in advance by the heads of the departments, agencies, and corporations concerned in excess of an aggregate of \$150,000 in any one fiscal year.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

SEC. 2. (a) American Samoa shall be entitled to share in the benefits of the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (20 U.S.C. 151 et seq.), and any Act amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, upon the same terms and conditions as any of the several States. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and annually thereafter, the sum of \$80,000, to be available for allotment to American Samoa under such Act and the modifications hereinafter provided.

(b) Sums appropriated under the authority of subsection (a) of this section shall be allocated for vocational education in (1) agriculture, (2) home economics, (3) trades and industries, and (4) distributive occupations, in the proportion which the amount authorized to be appropriated under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4), respectively, of section 3 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, bears to the sum of such amounts except insofar as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, deems it necessary to modify said proportions to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(c) The provisions of section 3, section 7, and section 8(b) of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, shall apply to sums appropriated under this section with such modifications as the Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, shall deem necessary to meet special conditions existing in American Samoa.

(d) In addition to the sums authorized to be appropriated under section 9 of the Vocational Education Act of 1946, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, such sums to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Act of February 23, 1917 (20 U.S.C. 15).

NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH ACT

SEC. 3. (a) The National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) is amended by inserting "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing in such Act, except that after "the apportionment for Guam," in section 4, such Act is amended by inserting the following: "the apportionment for American Samoa."

(b) The amendments made by this section shall be applicable only with respect to funds appropriated after the date of enactment of this Act.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

SEC. 4. (a) The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in section 314 strike out subsection (1) and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(1) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection the provisions of this section shall be applicable to Guam and American Samoa in the same manner in which they apply to the States. Amounts paid to Guam or American Samoa from its allotment under subsection (a), (b), (c), or (e) of this section, together with matching funds of Guam or American Samoa, respectively, may, with the approval of the Surgeon General, be expended in carrying out the purposes specified in any such subsection or subsections other than the one under which the allotment was made."

(2) in subsections (a) and (d) of section 631 insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," and

(3) in sections 624 and 652 insert a comma and "American Samoa," after "Virgin Islands".

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

SEC. 5. (a) The Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 351 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) in subsection (a) of section 4 strike out "and to the Virgin Islands" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands";

(2) in subsection (a) of section 6 strike out "and of Guam" and insert in lieu thereof a comma and "American Samoa, or Guam"; and

(3) in the remainder of such Act insert "American Samoa," after "Guam," wherever appearing therein.

(b) The amendments made by this section shall become effective July 1, 1962.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed. *Belfile*

INVESTIGATING CERTAIN ASPECTS OF NATIONAL SECURITY METHODS

The resolution (S. Res. 332) to investigate certain aspects of national security methods was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That, in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, from the date of approval of this resolution to January 31, 1963, to make studies as to the efficiency and economy of operations of all branches and functions of the Government with particular reference to:

(1) the effectiveness of present national security methods, staffing, and processes as tested against the requirements imposed by

the rapidly mounting complexity of national security problems;

(2) the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to make full use of the Nation's resources of knowledge, talents, and skills; and

(3) legislative and other proposals or means to improve these methods and processes.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, from date of approval of this resolution to January 31, 1963, inclusive, is authorized—

(1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable;

(2) to employ upon a temporary basis and fix the compensation of technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority of the committee is authorized at its discretion to select one employee for appointment; and

(3) with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize on a reimbursable basis the services, information, facilities, and personnel of any department or agency of the Government.

SEC. 3. Expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$70,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a statement explaining the resolution.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR JACKSON

I wish to speak briefly to Senate Resolution 332 which requests funds for studies of the capacity of present national security staffing, methods, and processes to meet the requirements imposed by the increasing complexity of national security problems.

The Senate has before it the text of the resolution, together with an estimated budget of \$70,000 for the period from the adoption of the resolution through January 31, 1963. This resolution has been favorably reported by the Committee on Government Operations and by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The proposed studies are a followon to the work of the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery. As my colleagues know, that 2½-year inquiry was the first overall review of the national security policymaking process since the passage of the National Security Act of 1947. More than 50 hearings were held, opening with the penetrating testimony of Hon. Robert A. Lovett in 1960, and closing with the appearance of Secretary of State Dean Rusk in 1961. The subcommittee issued a series of background studies, six staff reports, and the chairman's final statement giving detailed findings and recommendations for improvement.

Some of the recommendations contained in these reports are under review in the executive branch. Many others have been adopted. Most recently, for example, the President's Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1962, providing for certain reorganizations in the field of science and technology implements the basic recommendations of our staff study issued in 1961 under the title "Science Organization and the President's Office."

The studies projected in Senate Resolution 332 will follow up on the previous subcommittee findings which are still under discussion and consideration in the executive branch. The proposed studies will also permit the Senate to maintain an initiative in timely and constructive contributions to

urgent problems of staffing and operations in the national security area.

In accordance with the jurisdiction of the Government Operations Committee, the subcommittee will be concerned with interagency problems and operations which involve several departments and agencies in the national security field.

The studies will be conducted by the Subcommittee on National Security Staffing and Operations.

We shall, of course, approach the task proposed in this resolution in an objective, scholarly, and nonpartisan spirit.

SENATE YOUTH PROGRAM

The resolution (S. Res. 324) expressing the willingness of the Senate to cooperate in a Senate youth program was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its willingness to cooperate in a nationwide competitive high school Senate youth program which would give several representative high school students from each State a short indoctrination into the operation of the United States Senate and the Federal Government generally, if such a program can be satisfactorily arranged and completely supported by private funds with no expense to the Federal Government.

SEC. 2. The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration shall investigate the possibility of establishing such a program and, if the committee determines such a program is possible and advisable, it shall make the necessary arrangements to establish the program.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES ON "CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE MENTALLY ILL"

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 69) to print additional copies of hearings on "Constitutional Rights of the Mentally Ill," was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary one thousand additional copies of parts 1 and 2 of its hearings on "Constitutional Rights of the Mentally Ill," and one thousand copies of its hearings on "Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Legislation," held by its Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights during the Eighty-seventh Congress, first session.

The title was amended, so as to read: "Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary of additional copies of its hearings on 'Constitutional Rights of the Mentally Ill' and 'Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Legislation'."

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF SENATE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "STUDY MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA"

The resolution (S. Res. 330) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of a report entitled "Study Mission to South America" was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed as a Senate document a report entitled "Study Mission to South America," submitted by Senators Gale W. McGee, Frank E. Moss, Clair Engle, and Stephen M. Young to the Senate Committees on Appropriations, Interior and In-

sular Affairs, Agriculture, and Forestry, and Armed Services on February 13, 1962; and that five thousand additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

PRINTING AS SENATE DOCUMENT LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF H.R. 6775 OF 87TH CONGRESS

The resolution (S. Res. 334) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of a legislative history of H.R. 6775 of the 87th Congress (a bill to the Shipping Act, 1916) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a compilation of materials constituting a legislative history of H.R. 6775 of the Eighty-seventh Congress (a bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, as amended, to provide for the operation of steamship conferences) be printed as a Senate document, and that there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the use of the Senate Committee on Commerce.

PRINTING AS SENATE DOCUMENT SYMPOSIUM ENTITLED "EDUCATION FOR SURVIVAL IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST WORLD COMMUNISM"

The resolution (S. Res. 335) to print as a Senate document a symposium entitled "Education for Survival in the Struggle Against World Communism" was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be printed as a Senate document a symposium prepared for the Subcommittee To Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, entitled "Education for Survival in the Struggle Against World Communism". There shall be printed six thousand additional copies of such Senate document which shall be for the use of the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF REPORT ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTING FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution (S. Res. 336) to print additional copies of a report on Government contracting for research and development, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, in line 1, after the word "printed", to strike out "for the use of the Committee on Government Operations two thousand additional copies of" and insert "with illustrations as a Senate document; and in line 7, after "1962", to insert a semicolon and "and that there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the use of the Committee on Government Operations", so as to make the resolution read:

Resolved, That there be printed with illustrations as a Senate document a report compiled by the Bureau of the Budget entitled "Report to the President on Government Contracting for Research and Development", submitted by the President of the United States to the Congress on April 30, 1962; and that there be printed two thousand additional copies of such document for the